THE HUNTRESS.

MRS. ANNE ROYALL, Editor. EDUCATION *The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*—JEFFERSON.

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THE HUNTRESS,
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BY
MRS. ANNE ROYALL:
At TWO DOLLARS per annum:
At the corner of North B. and Second Streets
Capitol Hill.

—JOHN H. SIMMES, PRINTER.—
WASHINGTON CITY D. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26 1853

From the Boys' and Girls' Journal.

MILLY GRAY.

By *Mary Pennison.*

'O, never let the aged be,
As sacred angels unto thee.'

'Ha, ha, ha!' cried gay Bell Grosvenor, 'see yonder country gawky; as I live he is beckoning the coachman. Now, if he gets in there'll be fun, for I do love to plague these green ones. Why, Milly how you open your great blue eyes, you aint frightened are you? Look at her Annie—Ha. ha, ha! just look at her.'

'But you are not in earnest Bell?' said Milly, timidly shrinking back into her seat: 'you would not be so impolite, so—'

'Our politeness is reserved for the city, dear,' broke in Annie; 'we consider such fellows as that, nobodies—and if they dont want to be laughed at, why they must take an outside place with the coachman, that's all.'

'Then you won't catch me a sitting on the same seat with you,' exclaimed Milly, with a look of alarm, springing away from her cousins, and crisscacing herself in a seat opposite.

'So much the better,' cried Bell, with a merry laugh—'we can have a good time with both of—hush! here he comes. Oh, Annie, what a fright!'

The young man unbuttoned the coach door himself, for the horses were going up hill, and springing up the steps rather awkwardly, on account of a large portemanteau he had, seated himself on a seat near Milly. Bell and Annie exchanged looks and bit their lips.

Milly hugged the back of the coach, blushing crimson with shame for the cousins, and the country greeny, who wore a very much soiled coat and a shocking cap, over which a light, thin handkerchief was thrown and fastened under his chin, looked up at them demurely. Once he could not but notice that the object of their mirth was himself; he suddenly put his hand on his throat as if to untie his uncouth capstring—i. e.; the ends of the handkerchief—but pausing, he seemed to change his mind, and let them alone.

'Won't you have my viniagraette, Milly dear?' said Bell, with an arch smile, and the side glance at the stranger.

'You do look pale,' chimed in Annie, tossing back her thick curls, and restraining herself no longer, she burst into a rude laugh, for the poor girl's cheeks were distressingly flushed.

'Take my fan coz,' exclaimed Bell, proffering it; 'the air in the coach is really overpowering,' and she placed her delicate pocket-handkerchief to her face.

'I thank you,' said Milly, with as much dignity as she could assume, while her lips trembled. 'I do not need it.'

'She certainly is faint Annie,' said Bell, in a low tone, 'come Milly, you had better set between us where we can support you—you havn't quite room enough on that side.'

The thoughtless girl started, for a blazing black eye flashed upon her, it was only for a second though, that quick piercing glance with the fire of fifty outraged dignities, concentrated within it.

'If you please cousin Bell,' said Milly with more spirit than she dreamed she possessed, 'don't annoy me any more—I am better pleased with my seat than your rudeness,' and the pretty lip trembled again, and the pretty face looked as if it was going to cry.

The young man turned quickly—the hard expression that had gathered around his mouth melted into something akin to a pleasant smile, while the two rebuked cousins were very angry, any one might have seen.

There was no more comment until the coach stopped again, this time to take up a fat old lady with a well worn bonnet, loaded down with innumerable band boxes and bundles, most of which she insisted on carrying into the coach with her. Here was plenty of material for the merriment of the thoughtless sisters. Bell declared that the band boxes must have once contained old Mrs. Noah's best bonnet, and Annie persisted that if so, that identical bonnet must now be before them.

No sooner was the coach door opened than out sprang the stranger, and taking sundry things from the old lady, deposited them carefully in the inside—all but one about which she seemed very choice, but just as she performed the laborous feat of stepping within the door, down rolled the paper with a crash—something was destroyed, and Bell and Annie enjoying her distress at the accident, burst into another impertinent laugh.

The old lady could not avoid looking toward them, as her hair was a little awry and her spectacles crooked, she presented a sight appearing to them so ludicrous that they hid their faces, almost convulsed with laughter.

'Are these your sisters sir,' she asked mildly, turning to the gentleman.

'I hope not madam,' he answered, in low and measured tones, 'my sisters respect age, to them gray hairs are too sacred for trifling,' he did not wince in the least under the angry glance of the mortified girls, now completely silenced—but Milly had thrown her thick veil down, and was weeping all to herself.

'I am going to the house of Dr. James: do you know him sir,' asked the old lady after a few moments of silence.

'I should madam, for he is my father,' said the stranger with a smile.

The flushed cheeks of Bell grew instantly pale—her eyes met those of her companion on whose face a similar reaction had taken place.

'My son Professor L——, lectures in Taunton to night, and as I have seldom the pleasure of listening to him he is so often away, I thought I would make an effort to visit your house. I am glad he is your father, you do him honor,' she continued with a gratified look, 'you have his eyes and his forehead—*I* should know them—' the stranger had lifted his cap, taken off his handkerchief, and was wiping the moisture from a magnificent brow, above which the jet black curls hung thick and silkly—'I shall have also the pleasure of meeting my son at your house and acquainting him with your politeness towards a strange old woman, who was the subject of some not very flattering remarks.'

She did not glance this time towards the young ladies. if she had she would have pitied them, they sat cowering down completely crest fallen. It was indeed a pretty kettle of fish they had prepared for themselves. They too were going for the express purpose of hearing Professor L——, one of the most brilliant lecturers of the day, and who had been bewitched by the sparkling beauty of Bell Grosvenor, when a guest at her father's in the city—so much so that he had been heard to declare he knew not another woman who appeared to possess so many desirable qualities for a wife. And strangely enough they were going to the very house of the man they had so grossly insulted, for they never could have dreamed the gawky to be the only son of their mother's friend, the rich and influential Dr. James. They knew indeed that he had been for some time expected home from his tour in Europe, but his travel stained attire and his silence had completely deceived them.

Meantime Milly recovered a little from her trouble, the envious veil was thrown back, the two pouting lips restored to their equanimity the glad merry eyes, all the brighter for the little wash of tears rested or rather danced over the beautiful prospect of fields and trees, and rose lined paths, the innocent heart had nothing to reproach herself with, and gladly would her cousins have changed places with her.

They sat very silent, trembling and almost fainting, till the stage drew near the broad entrance into the Doctor's grounds, they were still undecided when the coachman said—'The young ladies are to stop here I believe,' and unstrapped the trunks from the huge rongue.

Henry James after a moment's embarrassment stepping back to the door, and with a bright smile at Milly, said as if nothing unpleasant had transpired, will you allow me to assist you out young ladies?'

Bell Grosvenor and her sister returned the next day—they could not endure to meet Professor L—— in the presence of his mother—but they have learned a lesson which they will probably treasure for life—not to judge by externals and to treat old age even in rags, with a reverence as holy as though it moved about in golden slippers.

—

'But I am a portionless orphan, Henry.'

'But you are the same Milly Gray that sat in the back seat of the old stage, and nobly resisted the influence of wealth and fashion, when those rude, proud girls would have laughed down the uncouth countryman From that moment I loved you: and still more when I perceived your delicate attention to my father's friend. Believe me Milly, no true man would trust his happiness with one who would insult gray hairs; there is little heart in such a one, however faultless the exterior, and I have such extreme reverence for the aged that a loathing impossible for me to express, came over me when I witnessed the behaviour of your cousins. They may be wealthy, highly educated, fascinating, but I would no more wed one of them than I would play with a rattlesnake. There! God bless you Milly—look up love, and let me tell you that in my eyes you are worth millions; nay more than all the world.'

Bell and Annie Grosvenor are both wedded but neither of them had Professor L——, or Dr. James for a husband. They are however, very gay and fashionable, if that is any compensation. But Milly, sweet Milly, lives in a beautiful villa in a country town, as happy and devoted a wife and mother as can be found in the wide, wide world.

From the CarpetsBag.

THE CHILDREN'S HYMN.

The lambs that wander o'er the hills,
Or herd upon the plains,
Our Father feeds and cherishes,
His love their life sustains,

By that same love are we upheld,
And guided on our way,
He is our counsellor and friend,
Our comforter and stay.

And when our earthly course is o'er,
And all life's perils past,
May we, with innocence unstained,
His children be at last.

If you would enjoy your meals, be good natured. An angry man can't tell whether he is eating boiled cabbage or stewed umbrellas.—ib.

—

Whether Congress can tax the people of the United States to raise money to construct a road within the limits of a State, provided that State will consent to receive the benefit.

—

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Snuff—Lundy Foot, Martinique, Congress Macoboy, Rappee, &c.

The quickest way to spoil a child, is to mistake it for a pillow some day, and sit on it.—Ib.

—

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TO PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS.
On the seventh page of this sheet is a list of all publications issued by the different publishing houses in the U. States, during the month ending March 31 1851, of which we have been able to procure any information with such particulars as have been communicated to us.
It is our intention to continue the publication in paper monthly for a time, and to insert therein month.ly, a list of all the publications issued

"Seeing what a cure it effected on him, I was induced to apply it to a scrofulous sore on my nose which was much inflamed and ulcerated, having discharged matter for six years. To my surprise and astonishment, by the use one box, *the ulcer was healed and the cavity is filling out.*'

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THE CABINET.

We are anxious to see those gentlemen who are old acquaintances of ours, with the exception of two, but it appears there is no such thing as getting within a hundred yards of them for the crowd.

Mrs. SCHAFFER.

This lady called on us a few days since on the following occasion. She had a son in the Mexican war, and sometime after or before the battle of Monterey, at which he fought—we met the young gentleman in one of the departments in this city, and gave a discription of his personal appearance in the Huntress.

Upon a visit to Washington some weeks since, the circumstance was mentioned to the lady by a gentleman of the city, and she called to thank us for our attention, and to get the paper. But unfortunately neither of us could tell the year: when that is pointed out we shall do ourself the pleasure to oblige the lady. Mrs. Schaffer is one of the old school ladies, which are becoming very rare. The Church and State party who introduced the new school, has banished every charm which adorned woman from her countenance, and manners, by expunging those precepts from their schools, which inculcate virtue, innocence and modesty, and enlarges the understanding. The just spoken of is a true specimen of the perfect lady.

CONGRESS.

Saturday, February 19, 1853.
(In Continuation.)
SENATE.

SPEECH OF SENATOR CASS,

of Michigan, on the Pacific Railroad.

This is the first we have seen of any speech of Senator Cass, on this subject—we have merely glanced over the speech, which shows that he understands the subject as perfectly as most of Senators.

In regard to the power conferred upon the President, he says—

"Why sir, in conferring such a power upon the President, we thereby confer upon him the proper means of executing it. We have committed to him the construction of the new Capitol; we commit to him every day the construction of other works, forts, arsenals mints, ships of war, and a thousand others: and in a similar manner the first Cumberland road act, which is on the desk before me, committed to Mr. Jefferson the execution of the duty and its continuation westward, till it was stopped, was regulated in the same manner: and though the sphere of location was much more restricted in that case than in this, still the same principle was involved, for neither of the termini of the road was established by law."

But the following excels—

"One of the senators—I do not recollect which, but one of them has said during this discussion, that the road is not needed for the purpose of defence, because before it can be constructed Oregon and California will be in a condition to defend themselves against the world. In my opinion they are in that condition now. I believe it is beyond the power of Europe to send an army which could overcome that portion of our republic. The distance, the difficulty and danger of transportation, and the impossibility almost of finding the means of subsistence for such a gigantic enterprise on the other side of the earth, furnish insurmountable obstacles against its accomplishment.

Gentlemen talk seriously about the tremendous effect of a ship of the line and a frigate upon our Pacific coast. That marauding parties might land, or that a buccaneering ship might do same injury there as well as here, no man can doubt; but as to conquest, you might as well attempt to blow up the rock of Gibraltar with a pop gun as to conquer the sturdy and patriotic population that is to be found in those regions. From their hills and their valleys they would mock to scorn any army that Europe could send there. I have not the least fear of such an attempt. My fear is from within, and not from without."

These are noble sentiments, and true as the gospel, so far as human sagacity can foresee. On running through the States he says—

"We have heard many expressions of confidence in the President elect: I am not going to follow that example. I voted for him, and that is the best proof I could give of my confidence in his qualifications. The rest I leave to time, and with an unshaken trust in the ability and patriotism of his administration.—But the question involved in this claim of jurisdiction is not one of confidence, but of the constitution. It is conceded that by the existing provisions of the bill, if the President should believe that Congress has the power to authorize the construction of this road in a State, he may locate it there, and that if he does not so believe, he will not so locate it.—That is no ground for my action. Believing that Congress has no such power, I will not transfer the right of decision to any Chief Magistrate whatever. I must act upon my own construction of the charter of our government. How then, am I to vote for a bill which may become constitutional or unconstitutional agreeably to the opinion, not of the legislator, but of the officer charged with its execution? That is no ground for just legislation."

Well, said all, who would have expected such point, and such independence from Gen. Cass.

SPEECH OF Mr. BROOKE,

of Mississippi
ON THE TEHUANTEPEC GRANT.
In Senate, January 15 and 16, 1853.

"The Senate having resumed the consideration of the resolutions reported by the committee on Foreign Relations in regard to the Tehuantepec Grant—

Mr. BROOKE rose and said; Mr. President, I regret exceedingly to attempt to address the Senate at so late an hour; but there are so many special orders ahead that I am very much afraid, if we let this matter go over now, we shall never get in sight of it again, and therefore, with the permission of the Senate, I will offer a very few observations upon the subject at this time."

The speech seems to be made in reply to Senators Seward of New York, and Hale of N. H., on the subject of the Mexican Grant to Don Jose Garay, which appears to be the most complicated business we ever looked into.

From the first to the last it comprises two Mexican revotions—Garay disposed of the grant to two Englishmen, Manning and Mackantosh. These again disposed of it to a Mr: Hargous, a Pennsylvanian, who had lived many years in Mexico, and had become rich, in the person of *Mr.* Hargous, and is about to be revived and sustained as the nearest and best route for the great road. We select a few of Mr. Brooke's remarks;

"Mr. President, I propose very briefly to refer to some of the advantages that would accrute to this country from the acquisition of this right of way as it now stands and as it now belongs to our citizens. You are aware sir, that the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is the most northern of those narrow crossings which indent the outline of the strip of land connecting the continents of North and South America, and here is a point of aast importance to us—it is the only one that has its eastern terminus upon the Gulf of Mexico."

But there is another advantage, so says *Mr.* Brooke,

"There is another matter in the consideration of this question worthy of great attention. San Francisco, by the Tehuantepec route, is seventeen hundred miles nearer to the city of New Orleans than it is by the crossing at Nicaragua, and it is eleven hundred miles nearer to the city of New York, and I am informed by those who are well acquainted with the subject that the voyage can be made from San Francisco to New York via Tehuantepec in seventeen days. There will thus be a saving of seven days over the shortest trip which has ever yet been made by either of the southern crossings."

Mr. Brooke is so clear and consistent in his statement of facts, that neither private pique, prejudice, nor resentment can defeat his argument. Shortening the distance some thousand miles, a large portion of which will be water, carriage, would in Mr. Brooke's opinion give the route a decided preference over any other.

Mr. B. is an eloquent speaker, and seems to have maintained a uniform courtesy toward the Senate, throughout a speech of considerable length.

THE PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD.

We find no more speeches on this subject, if we except a short speech of our protege, Senator Weller, of California, the last day of the session. The saucy wag said to Sally, we 'made a bridge of his nose.' How could we comment on a speech we never received? we kept looking for it but saw nothing but brief replys and replications pungent enough for such a good natured gentleman. But to the point. Senator Weller had a host against him—Senators Rusk, Butler, Mason—the very bone and sinew of the country; not only those, but being the last day, and most of them in favor of the road in some shape or other, or the best way in every respect it can be done. The whole Senate turned out in it full force to bring the business to a conclusion. Some watching, or rather guarding the constitution—some the rights of the States, and all busied in reminding Senators to beware of taking a step in the dark,—amidst all this struggling and battle of words, the voice of Senator Weller is heard conceding to an amendment made by one of the senators from Illinois, he does not say which.

His speech is a reply to Hon. Senator Underwood of Ky.

"Mr. WELLER. Really, it seems very strange to me that the Senator from Kentucky is not able to comprehend the true intent and meaning of the amendment proposed by my friend from Illinois. He has on more than one occasion, during this debate, said that if this amendment be adopted, it will be utterly impossible for the contractors to begin the road within the limits of a state. Sir, that is not the case at all, and although I claim to be a good natured man, I confess I have been a little fretted. If the contractors begin a road within the state, they will have nothing to rely upon for its construction except the alternate sections of land, six miles on each side. If this is not enough, let us increase the quantity. I apprehend that will be amply sufficient to enable the contractors to obtain money for the prosecution of the road, until they reach the territorial limits of the United States.—These contractors will have the whole of the money, and the whole of the land, under this amendment, precisely as they would have had under the original bill. For instance, if the road commences in the State of Texas they will have lands donated to them for six miles on each side for its construction, until they reach the limits of a territory, when they will have the $20,000,000 which are appropriated, and alternate sections of land twelve miles on each side: It was never designed or intended by this bill that the government should construct this road—and there it seems to me, is the great objection to the argument upon the other side—for they assume that the government of the United States, in donating this land and money, undertakes to complete it."

We are sorry we have not room for more of this conciliating speech, we have known Mr. Weller many many years, and always found him one of the most amiable men living. Look at the mildness and force of his reasoning—

"Now how would this impede the prosecution of the work? If the company constructed a road within a state, as a matter of course they would have sufficient lands to hypotnecate, in order to obtain money for the construction of the road. In the end, they obtain, as I have already said, all the lands and all money that they would have obtained under the original bill. What then, can be the disastrous effect of the amendment? I said before, in order to make this bill consistent with itself, it is only necessary to change two of its sections."

THE LUNATIC BOY.

I'll grasp the loud thunder,
With lightning I'll play.
I'll rend earth assunder,
And kick it away,
The rainbow I'll straddle,
And ride to the moon.
On the ocean I'll paddle,
In bowl of a spoon.

With the streamers in lightness
I'll dance on the cloud,
The galaxy's brightness
With cobwebs I'll shroud,
The sun I will bother
With nightmare and woe,
For sport at each other
The stars I will throw.

I'll flog the young earthquake,
The wrather I'll physic,
Volcanoes I'll strangle,
And shake with the phthisic,
I'll set fire to the fountain,
And swallow the rill,
I'll eat up the mountain,
And be hungry still.

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THE CONGRESSIONAL NEWSPAPER.

THE APPROACH OF CONGRESS calls for the renewal of my proposals and preparations to spread its debates before the public. The success which has hitherto attended this undertaking it is hoped will continue, and enable me to perpetuate the full history of the proceedings and discussions of the body on which the destiny of the Republic depends.

The adoption of Congress has given the GLOBE an official character as the reporter of all that is said and done in the body. This sanction has been voted at every successive session for many years, and by members of all parties. The press, too, of all parties, has borne testimony to the fidelity with which the duty thus confided has been performed.

The great celerity with which the latter writers for the distant press circulate through the telegraph their hurried accounts and views of the debates of Congress, renders more important than ever the full and exact official reports of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE. The hasty, and in many instances ex parte, relations by telegraph of what occurs in Congress supersede, for the most part, the exact reports taken down by reporters, and which formerly, in a shape more or less abbreviated, went the rounds of the press. Now the telegraph accounts, with all their imperfections and variety of colorings, take the run of the country, and no press but the official of Congress ever publishes the full debate with the proceedings of both Houses unmutilated. Indeed, no newspaper can give them, and have room for advertisements and the miscellaneous matter essential to their existence. While therefore, the telegraph administers to the eager appetite of the public for Congress news, and meets the necessities of the political press, by furnishing a rapidly-written epitome suited to the taste of its patrons, perfect information of what passes in Congress is greatly diminished. The circulation of the official reports has been, to some extent, cut off by the crude and diversified accounts which, flying along the electric wires, satisfies curiosity, and it is almost in vain that truth puts on his boots to follow. Still there are a great many men of leisure and thought who like to see what is actually said and done in Congress, and to judge for themselves, rather than to receive impressions altogether from galvanic batteries. There are others, too, who, for the sake of the future, willingly patronize a work which preserves a full record of the doings of the great moving and controlling power of the Republic.

3,500 royal quarto pages of brevier and nonpareil type, making 4 volumes of near 900 pages each. The reports for the last long session made 3,896 royal quarto pages, and were bound in 4 volumes, averaging 974 royal quarto pages each.

I will publish in the APPENDIX for the next session all speeches that may be passed during the session, which has not been done heretofore. Although this will increase in some degree the expense of the publication, the subscription price will be the same that it has been for the two last years past.

THE DAILY GLOBE will be published during the session on a continued superfine double royal sheet. It will contain the debates as taken down by the reporters, and as altered by the members, whenever they make any alterations; the latest news of the day, and miscellaneous matter. The main object for publishing the daily paper is to enable Members to see their remarks in it, and alter them if they shall think proper before they are published in the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and printed on a double royal paper, with small type, (brevier and nonpareil,) in quarto form, each number containing sixteen royal quarto pages. The speeches of the Members, in this first form, are sometimes condensed--the full report of the prepared speeches being reserved for the APPENDIX. All resolutions, motions, and other proceedings, are given in the form of the Journals, with the yeas and nays on every important question.

The APPENDIX is made up of the President's Annual Message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all speeches of Members of Congress, written out or revised themselves. It is printed in the same form as the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, and usually makes about the same number of pages during a session.

During the first month or six weeks of a session there are rarely more business done than will make two numbers a week—one of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and one of the APPENDIX; but during the remainder of a session there is usually sufficient matter for two or three numbers of each every week. The next session will be unusually interesting; therefore I calculate that the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX together will make at least 3,500 large quarto pages, printed in small type—brevier and nonpareil. Complete Indexes to both will be furnished at the end of a session.

I will endeavor to print a sufficient number of surplus copies to supply all that may be miscarried, or lost in the mails; but subscribers should be very particular to file their papers carefully, for fear that I should not be able to supply all the lost numbers.

If subscribers shall not be satisfied with the work, the money paid by them for it will be refunded to them whenever they return the numbers which may have been received by them. I will give subscribers the subscription price for any of the previous volumes of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE or the APPENDIX, except for the last session, and will thank any person who will let me have them.

I have a few copies of the back volumes of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX for sale at $5 a volume bound, which it is probable will be disposed of soon; and when they are, they will then, no doubt, command at least $10 a volume, as they cannot be reprinted for less than that sum. There are 25 back volumes.

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JOHN C. RIVES.

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Over Thirty-one years have elapsed since the Saturday Evening Post began its weekly round of blended instruction and amusement: and never, in all that period, was its success so marked as at the present moment. Possessing undeniably the largest circulation, by many thousands, of any paper of its class in the Union, its subscribers have the best of reasons for believing that it stands upon a permanent basis, and that they will receive the full value of every dollar intrusted to its publishers. In announcing some of our preparations for the coming year, we may begin by stating our continued connection with Mrs. Southworth, a writer who, in vigor and fertility of genius, is not surpassed by any, male or female, in the Union. Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, a lady whom it would be almost superfluous to praise, in view of the general popularity of such tales as 'The Mob Cap,' 'Eoline,' 'Linda,' 'Rena,' etc also is enrolled among our contributors.

We shall shortly begin the publication of a story entitled

CLARA MORELAND

y Emerson Bennett, author of 'Von& rairie Flower,' 'Bandits of the Oaiguw c. And at the opening of the ensuin ny at e design con mencing the publication of e following Novelet,

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Ulcers, scrofula erysipelas salt sheum pimples on the face &c, together with numerous cases of consumption liver complaints spine affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States informing us of extraordinary cures. R Van, Buskirk Esq, one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of N York which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

Opinions of Physicians.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we the undersigned physicians of the city of Albany have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla and believe it be one of the most valuable preparations Sarsaparilla in the Market

P H Pulling M D, R B Briggs M D, P E Elmendorf M D,

Albany, April 1 1845.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island,

Greenport July 19, 1846.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—it is with satisfaction that I have recently witnessed, in several cases the most beneficial results from your extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice &c, it far exceeds anything of the kind ever offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen &c,

Respectfully yours,
C. S. Preston M D.

United States Officer.

Capt. G W McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the U. S. Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway Jan. 25 1847.

A year since I was taken with the influenza and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

After taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attributed it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and improve every day I believe it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

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New York March 1, 1847.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1853

THE CABINET.

We are anxious to see those gentlemen who are old acquaintances of ours, with the exception of two, but it appears there is no such thing as getting within a hundred yards of them for the crowd.

Mrs. SCHAFFER.

This lady called on us a few days since on the following occasion. She had a son in the Mexican war, and sometime after or before the battle of Monterey, at which he fought—we met the young gentleman in one of the departments in this city, and gave a discription of his personal appearance in the Huntress.

Upon a visit to Washington some weeks since, the circumstance was mentioned to the lady by a gentleman of the city, and she called to thank us for our attention, and to get the paper. But unfortunately neither of us could tell the year: when that is pointed out we shall do ourself the pleasure to oblige the lady. Mrs. Schaffer is one of the old school ladies, which are becoming very rare. The Church and State party who introduced the new school, has banished every charm which adorned woman from her countenance, and manners, by expunging those precepts from their schools, which inculcate virtue, innocence and modesty, and enlarges the understanding. The just spoken of is a true specimen of the perfect lady.

CONGRESS.

Saturday, February 19, 1853.
(In Continuation.)
SENATE.

SPEECH OF SENATOR CASS,

of Michigan, on the Pacific Railroad.

This is the first we have seen of any speech of Senator Cass, on this subject—we have merely glanced over the speech, which shows that he understands the subject as perfectly as most of Senators.

In regard to the power conferred upon the President, he says—

"Why sir, in conferring such a power upon the President, we thereby confer upon him the proper means of executing it. We have committed to him the construction of the new Capitol; we commit to him every day the construction of other works, forts, arsenals mints, ships of war, and a thousand others: and in a similar manner the first Cumberland road act, which is on the desk before me, committed to Mr. Jefferson the execution of the duty and its continuation westward, till it was stopped, was regulated in the same manner: and though the sphere of location was much more restricted in that case than in this, still the same principle was involved, for neither of the termini of the road was established by law."

But the following excels—

"One of the senators—I do not recollect which, but one of them has said during this discussion, that the road is not needed for the purpose of defence, because before it can be constructed Oregon and California will be in a condition to defend themselves against the world. In my opinion they are in that condition now. I believe it is beyond the power of Europe to send an army which could overcome that portion of our republic. The distance, the difficulty and danger of transportation, and the impossibility almost of finding the means of subsistence for such a gigantic enterprise on the other side of the earth, furnish insurmountable obstacles against its accomplishment.

Gentlemen talk seriously about the tremendous effect of a ship of the line and a frigate upon our Pacific coast. That marauding parties might land, or that a buccaneering ship might do same injury there as well as here, no man can doubt; but as to conquest, you might as well attempt to blow up the rock of Gibraltar with a pop gun as to conquer the sturdy and patriotic population that is to be found in those regions. From their hills and their valleys they would mock to scorn any army that Europe could send there) I have not the least fear of such an attempt. My fear is from within, and not from without."

These are noble sentiments, and true as the gospel, so far as human sagacity can foresee. On running through the States he says—

'We have heard many expressions of confidence in the President elect: I am not going to follow that example. I voted for him, and that is the best proof I could give of my confidence in his qualifications. The rest I leave to time, and with an unshaken trust in the ability and patriotism of his administration.—But the question involved in this claim of jurisdiction is not one of confidence, but of the constitution. It is conceded that by the existing provisions of the bill, if the President should believe that Congress has the power to authorize the construction of this road in a State, he may locate it there, and that if he does not so believe, he will not so locate it—That is no ground for my action. Believing that Congress has no such power, I will not transfer the right of decision to any Chief Magistrate whatever. I must act upon my own construction of the charter of our government. How then, am I to vote for a bill which may become constitutional or unconstitutional agreeably to the opinion, not of the legislator, but of the officer charged with its execution? That is no ground for just legislation."

Well, said all, who would have expected such point, and such independence from Gen. Cass.

SPEECH OF Mr. BROOKE,

of Mississippi
ON THE TEHUANTEPEC GRANT.
In Senate, January 15 and 16, 1853.

'The Senate having resumed the consideration of the resolutions reported by the committee on Foreign Relations in regard to the Tehuantepec Grant—

Mr. BROOKE rose and said; Mr. President, I regret exceedingly to attempt to address the Senate at so late an hour; but there are so many special orders ahead that I am very much afraid, if we let this matter go over now, we shall never get in sight of it again, and therefore, with the permission of the Senate, I will offer a very few observations upon the subject at this time."

The speech seems to be made in reply to Senators Seward of New York, and Hale of N. H., on the subject of the Mexican Grant to Don Jose Garay, which appears to be the most complicated business we ever looked into.

From the first to the last it comprises two Mexican revotions—Garay disposed of the grant to two Englishmen, Manning and Mackantosh. These again disposed of it to a Mr. Hargous, a Pennsylvanian, who had lived many years in Mexico, and had become rich, in the person of Mr. Hargous, and is about to be revived and sustained as the nearest and best route for the great road. We select a few of Mr. Brooke's remarks;

"Mr. President, I propose very briefly to refer to some of the advantages that would accrute to this country from the acquisition of this right of way as it now stands and as it now belongs to our citizens. You are aware sir, that the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is the most northern of those narrow crossings which indent the outline of the strip of land connecting the continents of North and South America, and here is a point of aast importance to us—it is the only one that has its eastern terminus upon the Gulf of Mexico."

But there is another advantage, so says Mr. Brooke,

"There is another matter in the consideration of this question worthy of great attention. San Francisco, by the Tehuantepec route, is seven teen hundred miles nearer to the city of New Orleans than it is by the crossing at Nicaragua, and it is eleven hundred miles nearer to the city of New York, and I am informed by those who are well acquainted with the subject that the voyage can be made from San Francisco to New York via Tehuantepec in seventeen days. There will thus be a saving of seven days over the shortest trip which has ever yet been made by either of the southern crossings."

Mr. Brooke is so clear and consistent in his statement of facts, that neither private pique, prejudice, nor resentment can defeat his argument. Shortening the distance some thousand miles, a large portion of which will be water, carriage, would in Mr. Brooke's opinion give the route a decided preference over any other.

Mr. B. is an eloquent speaker, and seems to have maintained a uniform courtesy toward the Senate, throughout a speech of considerable length.

THE PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD.

We find no more speeches on this subject, if we except a short speech of our protege, Senator Weller, of California, the last day of the session. The saucy wag said to Sally, we 'made a bridge of his nose.' How could we comment on a speech we never received? we kept looking for it but saw nothing but brief replys and replications pungent enough for such a good natured gentleman. But to the point. Senator Weller had a host against him—Senators Rusk, Butler, Mason—the very bone and sinew of the country; not only those, but being the last day, and most of them in favor of the road in some shape or other, or the best way in every respect it can be done. The whole Senate turned out in it full force to bring the business to a conclusion. Some watching, or rather guarding the constitution—some the rights of the States, and all busied in reminding Senators to beware of taking a step in the dark,—amidst all this struggling and battle of words, the voice of Senator Weller is heard conceding to an amendment made by one of the senators from Illinois, he does not say which.

His speech is a reply to Hon. Senator Underwood of Ky.

'Mr. WELLER. Really, it seems very strange to me that the senator from Kentucky is not able to comprehend the true intent and meaning of the amendment proposed by my friend from Illinois. He has on more than one occasion, during this debate, said that if this amendment be adopted, it will be utterly impossible for the contractors to begin the road within the limits of a state. Sir, that is not the case at all, and although I claim to be a good natured man, I confess I have been a little fretted. If the contractors begin a road within the state, they will have nothing to rely upon for its construction except the alternate sections of land, six miles on each side. If this is not enough, let us increase the quantity. I apprehend that will be amply sufficient to enable the contractors to obtain money for the prosecution of the road, until they reach the territorial limits of the United States.—These contractors will have the whole of the money, and the whole of the land, under this amendment, precisely as they would have had under the original bill. For instance, if the road commences in the State of Texas they will have lands donated to them for six miles on each side for its construction, until they reach the limits of a territory, when they will have the $20,000,000 which are appropriated, and alternate sections of land twelve miles on each side: It was never designed or intended by this bill that the government should construct this road—and there it seems to me, is the great objection to the argument upon the other side—for they assume that the government of the United States, in donating this land and money, undertakes to complete it!"

We are sorry we have not room for more of this conciliating speech, we have known Mr. Weller many many years, and always found him one of the most amiable men living. Look at the mildness and force of his reasoning—

"Now how would this impede the prosecution of the work? If the company constructed a road within a state, as a matter of course they would have sufficient lands to hypotnecate, in order to obtain money for the construction of the road. In the end, they obtain, as I have already said, all the lands and all money that they would have obtained under the original bill. What then, can be the disastrous effect of the amendment? I said before, in order to make this bill consistent with itself, it is only necessary to change two of its sections."

THE LUNATIC BOY.

I'll grasp the loud thunder,
With lightning I'll play,
I'll rend earth assunder,
And kick it away,
The rainbow I'll straddle,
And ride to the moon,
On the ocean I'll paddle,
In bowl of a spoon.

With the streamers in lightness
I'll dance on the cloud;
The galaxy's brightness
With cobwebs I'll shroud,
The sun I will bother
With nightmare and woe,
For sport at each other
The stars I will throw.

I'll flog the young earthquake,
The weather I'll physic,
Volcanoes I'll strangle,
And shake with the phthisic,
I'll set fire to the fountain,
And swallow the rill,
I'll eat up the mountain,
And be hungry still.

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TO PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS.
On the seventh page of this sheet is a list of all publications issued by the different publishing houses in the U. States, during the month ending March 31 1851, of which we have been able to procure any information with such particulars as have been communicated to us.
It is our intention to continue the publicationin paper monthly for a time, and to insert therein monthly, a list of all the publications issued

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PROSPECTUS FOR "THE GLOB
THE CONGRESSIONAL NEWSPAPER.

THE APPROACH OF CONGRESS calls for the renewal of my proposals and preparations to spread its debates before the public. The success which has hitherto attended this undertaking it is hoped will continue, and enable me to perpetuate the full history of the proceedings and discussions of the body on which the destiny of the Republic depends.

The adoption of Congress has given the GLOBE an official character as the reporter of all that is said and done in the body. This sanction has been voted at every successive session for many years, and by members of all parties. The press, too, of all parties, has borne testimony to the fidelity with which the duty thus confided has been performed.

The great celerity with which the latter writers for the distant press circulate through the telegraph their hurried accounts and views of the debates of Congress, renders more important than ever the full and exact official reports of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE. The hasty, and in many instances ex parte, relations by telegraph of what occurs in Congress supersede, for the most part, the exact reports taken down by reporters, and which formerly, in a shape more or less abbreviated, went the rounds of the press. Now the telegraph accounts, with all their imperfections and variety of colorings, take the run of the country, and no press but the official of Congress ever publishes the full debate with the proceedings of both Houses unmutilated. Indeed, no newspaper can give them, and have room for advertisements and the miscellaneous matter essential to their existence. While therefore, the telegraph administers to the eager appetite of the public for Congress news, and meets the necessities of the political press, by furnishing a rapidly-written epitome suited to the taste of its patrons, perfect information of what passes in Congress is greatly diminished. The circulation of the official reports has been, to some extent, cut off by the crude and diversified accounts which, flying along the electric wires, satisfies curiosity, and it is almost in vain that truth puts on his boots to follow. Still there are a great many men of leisure and thought who like to see what is actually said and done in Congress, and to judge for themselves, rather than to receive impressions altogether from galvanic batteries. There are others, too, who, for the sake of the future, willingly patronize a work which preserves a full record of the doings of the great moving and controlling power of the Republic.

3,500 royal quarto pages of brevier and nonpareil type, making 4 volumes of near 900 pages each. The reports for the last long session made 3,896 royal quarto pages, and were bound in 4 volumes, averaging 974 royal quarto pages each.

I will publish in the APPENDIX for the next session all other work may be passed during the session, which has not been done heretofore. Although this will increase in some degree the expense of the publication, the subscription price will be the same that it has been for several years past.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE will be published during the session on fine superfine double royal sheet. It will contain the debates taken down by the reporters, and as altered by the speakers, whenever they make any alterations; the latest news of the day, and miscellaneous matter. The main object for publishing the daily paper is to enable Members to see their remarks in it, and alter them if they shall think proper before they are published in the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX.

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I will endeavor to print a sufficient number of surplus copies to supply all that may be miscarried, or lost in the mails; but subscribers should be very particular to file their papers carefully, for fear that I should not be able to supply all the lost numbers.

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THE LEADING LITERARY WEEKLY

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